

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 06545 802 6





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2012 with funding from  
Boston Public Library

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

---

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND  
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1923

---

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



may 20, 1924.

# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education.*

PAULINE R. THAYER, *Director, Division of Immigration and Americanization.*

The Division of Immigration and Americanization is the successor to the Bureau of Immigration established by act of Legislature in 1917, and has the same duties imposed upon it, namely:—

It shall be the duty of the bureau to employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as, in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, to protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, to stimulate their acquisition and mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization.

The Division closes the year feeling that the work has been unusually successful with increasing numbers of applicants helped and fine co-operation from all organizations both State and private engaged in similar work.

### REPORT OF BOSTON OFFICE.

The past year has been one of growth for the Boston office of the Division of Immigration and Americanization. The year's record of applications for service at this office shows a gain of more than a thousand over the previous year. During the past twelve months, 9,119 persons have called at the Boston office or have written us to ask assistance in some problem. The annual statistics at the end of the report show the different questions brought to us. We have used the same classifications as in previous years and there is no noticeable variation in the numbers of those seeking assistance under the classifications, business advice, compensation for injury, emigration, employment, financial aid, shipment of goods, wage claims, etc. There is an apparent falling off of complaints against banks, the number recorded this year—53—being the smallest number in the history of the office. The gain is shown under the classifications, *Citizenship* and *Immigration*.

#### *Citizenship.*

Over 4,000 persons brought problems relative to citizenship to us in the past year. More persons asked us for assistance in filling out applications for first papers than in any previous year. These first paper applicants had some of them been residents of the country a year—some only a week—one or two only a day. In fact more of the applicants for first papers arrived in 1923 than in any other one year. Several applied for first papers on the second day of their residence here. In contrast to this alacrity in taking the first step towards citizenship is the case of one woman who filled out her first papers after sixty-six years of residence in the country.

We have continued our practice of circularizing persons who are eligible for second papers. We now obtain the lists of these persons directly from the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington, D. C., thus eliminating the clerical task of taking the names from the records of the United States District Court at Boston. Through the co-operation of Mr. Crist, Federal Commissioner of



Naturalization, we are supplied every month with the names of declarants in Massachusetts and petitioners in the United States District Court at Boston. We have found an excellent response to our circularization. We notified approximately 8,000 persons that the two years had passed since they declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States. Of these 8,000 letters about 1,000 were returned unclaimed as the addressees had moved without notification of change in address. Of those reached by our letter some who wished to complete their citizenship found themselves ineligible because of their draft status. The number applying to us for information about naturalization is therefore greater than the number for whom papers were filled out or who actually filed a petition for naturalization, as, since in many cases the applicants were obviously ineligible, we advised them to defer action.

The passage of the Cable Act of September 22, 1922, completely changed the status of women in regard to naturalization. There has been a gradual increase in the inquiries from women on points of this law. For the information given us on these questions and on other naturalization problems our office is most appreciative of the co-operation shown us by the office of the United States District Court and by the office of the Chief Naturalization Examiner at Boston.

The Division has on file the information relative to schools or classes for citizenship training and applicants needing educational training are acquainted with the facilities provided by their local school authorities and urged to make the most of them. A growing development of our work for preparation for citizenship has been the supplying the local supervisors or teachers of adult alien education with lists of those ready to file for second papers so that the schools may enroll these prospective citizens in citizenship training classes. In the past year we have given 2,865 names of declarants and petitions to school authorities in sixteen cities and towns. For two cities, Lynn and Quincy, we have sent a letter advising them of the offices of the local supervisor of adult alien education and by a co-operative agreement the supervisors in these localities have assisted the local applicants in the preparation of papers, etc.

We have continued to distribute our pamphlet "The Constitution of the United States of America with Suggestions for those Preparing for Citizenship" to the persons for whom we fill out blanks for petitions for naturalization. We have found a growing demand for the booklet by others and during the past year our records show that we gave 1,015 copies to individuals, 579 copies for group work to racial, political and social clubs, and to representatives of the General Court, 813 copies to High and Grammar school teachers for class work, and 2,177 copies to teachers or supervisors of adult alien education for class work.

### *Immigration.*

Since the passage of the Federal quota law, foreign governments and American consuls overseas have required that prospective emigrants show documents from America which indicate relatives here capable and willing to support them before a passport or visa is issued. Many persons have come to us in the past year for help in filling out these documents — popularly known as affidavits of support. Authorities abroad recognize the disinterestedness of the activities of a State office in this regard and results indicate also a growing appreciation of this phase of our work by the foreign born. In addition to making out the affidavit on a particular case, we always endeavor to give definite information as to the status of the quota at the time and we try to explain the difficulties and delays incident to the granting of a visa abroad and the successive difficulties until the entry into this country is secured.

In some cases we are able to assist in bringing the problem of the prospective immigrant to the attention of the Department of State. This occurs when the persons overseas are American citizens stranded in Europe with relatives here capable of supporting them. These cases are mainly those of children born in America but brought overseas on a visit prior to the World War and who have been unable to return. In other instances wives of men naturalized prior to September 22, 1922 are those concerned. A case illustrative of this situation follows: —

In 1905 a Russian family living in Boston and comprising man, wife and three American-born children went to Russia because the father of the family wished to complete his education. In 1914 he was taken into service by the Russian Government and was either killed or imprisoned by the Germans and has not been heard of since. In November, 1921, an uncle of the children, their mother's brother, who was a naturalized American citizen, came to us to ask our assistance in bringing the family to this country. The Department of State became interested in the case and allocated a sum of money for the repatriation of the three American-born children. As the family were living in Soviet Russia, procedure was necessarily slow and the family had to travel to Riga to reach an American Consulate. After many vicissitudes and much apparent distress of mind from the delay evidenced by the American relatives, the woman and children reached Ellis Island in November, 1923. The children were of course admissible regardless of the quota as they were citizens by birth, but the mother came under the quota and was held. At last, however, the entire family was released and proceeded to Boston. Their uncle brought them to our office to express their gratitude for the aid given them.

#### CASES INVOLVING EXPLOITATION.

During the previous year a number of Poles brought to us complaints that they had been victimized by an automobile stock concern. The complaints were brought to the attention of the Attorney General who, in turn, referred them to the District Attorney of Suffolk County for prosecution. A refund of fifty dollars was made to those who had been fraudulently induced to buy stock and the defendants were compelled also to pay the costs of the court action.

Other cases involving possibilities of exploitation were referred to the Boston Legal Aid Society. Through the co-operation of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association of the City of Boston one case has already been brought to a satisfactory conclusion with a refund of \$125 given to a young Italian by his lawyer whose action had seemed somewhat questionable. To both these organizations the Division is most grateful.

#### WORK AT THE PIERS.

Under the Federal immigration law only 20 per cent of the annual quota for any one nationality is admissible in a given month. This clause in the law has resulted in the depletion of the quota within five months of its opening. The crowding of the migration of a year in five months has naturally resulted in congestion at all the ports of entry during the five months, July, August, September, October and November. The workers of the Division have met more than sixty trans-oceanic liners bringing immigrants to Boston. When necessary, interpreters have been on hand to help those unable to speak English.

The reputation which Boston has won as a port of entry for immigrants cannot but be a point of pride to the Commonwealth and its residents since although many of the newcomers are merely passing through the city in transit they still appreciate the courteous treatment afforded them as guests while those seeking permanent homes here receive an excellent impression at their first contact with the new land.

#### FOLLOW-UP WORK WITH IMMIGRANTS DESTINED TO MASSACHUSETTS.

During the year the Federal Government has continued to give us the privilege of taking the names of those destined to Massachusetts from the ship's manifests kept at the Immigration station at East Boston. These boats include those docking at Boston, Providence and New Bedford. As yet we have not found it possible to secure the names of those entering the country through Ellis Island or through other seaports or the Canadian border. Since December, 1922, we have secured the names of 8,487 individuals at 7,008 addresses in Massachusetts; 3,536 names have been sent to the branch secretaries as the addresses were in the communities reached by them. Of the 4,951 persons whose addresses are within the Boston district, all have been circularized to inform them of the aid the Division can extend to them, and the names of those available for day or evening school work have been sent to the school authorities in the districts where



the newcomers reside. We sent about four thousand letters to these newcomers; of that number about 300 were returned unclaimed showing that the addresses given on the ship's manifest were incorrect. The Field Secretary has located 1,193 persons at 867 addresses and secured information of removal from the state of 64 others at 54 addresses and her report on this follows.

Massachusetts is a pioneer in this work of following up the newcomers in the first months of the sojourn here. Aside from the number personally visited by the Field Secretary numbers have written us or called to ask for information in regard to employment, citizenship, bringing of relatives here, etc. The experiment of circularization and visitation of the addresses obtained at East Boston has been a worth while one, especially in view of the increased public interest in the immigration problem.

#### REPORT OF THE FIELD SECRETARY.

During the past twelve months the Field Secretary has carried out her part of the Division's effort to "bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin" in the following ways:—

She has assisted at the arrival of 46 immigrant-bringing liners at Commonwealth and Cunard Piers, where, after the newcomers have passed the Federal Inspectors, the representatives of the State occupy themselves with the many needs of these strangers in a strange land. Previous appointments have perhaps been made by anxiously waiting relatives here, asking that we help them locate those whom they are unable to recognize because of years of separation. These are located on the manifest sheets through the courtesy of the Federal authorities, and, after their examination by the Inspector, are passed on to the worker interested, who conducts them to their people. There is baggage to be located, Customs to be passed, interpreting to be done, telegraph and telephone messages to be sent, tickets to be extended for the remaining portion of the journey, foreign money to be exchanged for United States currency, the special train or motor transportation to our railway stations to be explained, and eager relatives to be encouraged or enlightened as to the arrival or detention of their people, either by consultation of the ship's list or the lists of the detained. In the case of short detentions, where possible, money held at the steamship offices is verified, or necessary witnesses are brought to the Commissioner, but in cases where detention must be of longer duration, the waiting family is given all possible information as to the reason for their disappointment and directions regarding the Immigration Station at East Boston where their friends may be found.

All immigrants must give a definite destination, and during the past year the Field Secretary has made over twelve hundred visits to these addresses in the interest of young people or family groups to whom her assistance may be acceptable. A portion of these visits have been fruitless for more than our own statistics since some of the newcomers make but a short stay in Massachusetts, others establish their new homes in distant parts of our State where they are reached from our Branch Offices, and still others leave for addresses unknown, but whenever possible, the new home is located and the facilities of the Division explained and offered.

It has been interesting to note the speedy absorption of the newcomers into our various employments. A great many who came in 1923 were skilled operatives from the declining textile districts in Scotland and England, and many others from the British Isles were domestics, hopeful of the high wages of which their relatives had written home.

Perhaps the fact that this great majority were English speaking has expedited their employment, shortening materially or entirely obviating the necessary period of preparation before employment which is generally unavoidable in the case of those unacquainted with our language. On the other hand, this very facility makes less urgent to these newcomers the need of attendance at evening classes where citizenship and kindred topics are discussed, therefore the Field Secretary's visit is the one tangible contact between these potential citizens and the State.

Practically all intend to become citizens, with the exception of a scattered few who decline interest because of pensions received from the homeland or because they plan to return, and interest in this subject is generally aroused in other members of the family as well. It is a noteworthy fact that the effects of the visit of the State's representative extend far beyond the small group present at the time.

While the majority of the foreign born who have come to Massachusetts during the past year have been from Great Britain, there have also been large groups from German, Scandinavian, and Italian ports, and the outstanding feature at the piers on arrival of all of these has been the cleanly, intelligent, and self-reliant appearance of the newcomers. This excellent impression has been borne out in the visits to their neat and comfortable homes, in the courteous reception uniformly extended the State's representative, and in their expressed appreciation of the interest of the State, as demonstrated in their ready response to these efforts for their advancement.

The Field Secretary has also made visits of investigation in the case matters which have been brought to the Division for adjustment.

#### REPORT OF THE FALL RIVER OFFICE.

This office was opened on a full-time basis in charge of a permanent Secretary, during April of the present year. The continued increase in the number of applications from month to month would indicate an appreciation of the work and the necessity for it.

An excellent opportunity for advertising our location and purpose was offered by the arrival of the books for naturalization in this city during the month of April. Other advertising mediums employed were informal talks given before the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, and Metropolitan Insurance Company Agents, and from each of these organizations pledges of assistance and co-operation have been received.

During September the territory included in the western portion of the county was added to the Fall River Office. We have recently been assigned a room in the Taunton High School and are averaging fifteen applications each week, principally on matters pertaining to citizenship. The Director of Americanization at Attleboro has recently invited our office to send a representative to that city and we have his assurance that a large field awaits our efforts there.

The local press has evinced much interest in the service and they have been generous in the matter of affording us the necessary space. We have also been benefited by free slides provided by the moving picture theatre owners. Practically all the clergy in the churches attended by the foreign born have been glad to make announcements for us in the churches.

Our co-operation with other social agencies in this city has been limited but we feel that the Conference of Social Workers recently held here will serve to remedy this condition. A few cases have occurred in which our services have been enlisted by the S. P. C. C. and the Community Welfare Association.

We have rendered services to the Polish and Portuguese races consisting mostly of immigration affidavits, visitors' certificates, and affidavits of support. Up to the present time we have completed more than one hundred Declarations of Intentions of citizenship for the French Canadian people.

We are encouraged by the increasing demands for assistance from our surrounding cities and towns, and have every reason to feel that the Year 1924 will find us well established and forming a valuable and integral part of the social welfare activities in this community.

#### REPORT OF NEW BEDFORD OFFICE.

In order to assure ourselves that we were working in harmony with local organizations and individuals, a policy has been in effect from the start of seeking the views of all who were thinking along these lines and stimulating thought among others who should be thinking. An example of this is the committee of the Board of Commerce, which was organized to consider the subject of the alien problem as it affects the business man. The value of this contact has been



two-fold. It afforded a meeting ground where our programs could be criticized and we could get information that would guide us to getting co-operation. It also gave an opportunity for us to give criticism based on our knowledge of how local policies were affecting the foreign born. In other words, it has worked for mutual understanding, which is the basis of efficient assimilation.

This office has become acknowledged as the first place of contact which the immigrant makes. This fact is shown by our records. While the number of people assisted in citizenship has dropped, due no doubt to the fact that the teachers are helping large numbers in the classes, our files show that we assisted 62 per cent of those who applied for First Papers in the first six months of 1923. A further examination revealed the fact that many of these had come to us at a previous date for some little service. Many new arrivals have been referred to us by friends whom we have served in the past. This has been particularly brought to our attention when we were filling out applications for First Papers. We have found many men to be new arrivals.

Not only do the people of the immigrant group look to us as a place of first contact, but also those who deal with him have the same opinion. This was brought out in the recent "Survey of Social Conditions" conducted by Mr. Malcolm S. Nichols, special representative of the American Association for Organized Family Social Work, under the auspices of the New Bedford Central Council of Social Agencies. He says, in part:—

A branch office of the Division of Immigration and Americanization of the State Department of Education is located in New Bedford, its work covering a wide territory beyond the city. It has an unusually broad field of usefulness because of the number of foreign born among the population.

There has been an increase during the past year in Immigration cases. The new problems brought out by the Quota Law and the fact that conditions in parts of Europe are unsettled have opened a new chance for us not only to serve the person seeking information and desiring to bring relatives, but also to benefit the community.

The man of foreign birth who is a citizen often finds it impossible to get his dependent relatives here. He hears from them of the difficulties they are going through and naturally feels it his right to have them here where he can look after them. He sends affidavits and money or a prepaid ticket and prepares for their coming only to have his hopes destroyed by the word that the quota closed without their getting in. From their letters he gets all sorts of impressions. He feels that he has not been dealt with justly. He is prepared to listen to all sorts of stories of graft and favoritism. His mind becomes a fertile ground for anti-government propaganda.

The fact that this office assisted him in making out his affidavit makes him turn to us with his complaint. Perhaps he feels that we didn't help him as much as we could. By taking time and patience we have been able to make such people see how it happens that under the present policy many American citizens are bound to be disappointed. We show the evidence of effort being made all over the country to evolve a law that will cut such hardships to a minimum and still protect this country for future generations. We explain the impossibility of having that law perfect at the start. By drawing comparisons with things the man knows about, we finally give him a knowledge of the problem and he loses his hostile attitude in spite of the fact that he cannot bring his people here.

This service is the most important one we render at present. The new arrival looks to the naturalized citizen for a basis on which to build his own attitude towards the new country he has come to. If he finds distrust in the mind of the person who has been here longer than he has, he is not liable to get a healthy attitude himself.

#### REPORT OF LAWRENCE OFFICE.

##### *History.*

The State took control of this office October 30, 1922. The office had been open since February 9, 1920, as a private agency. Under private auspices it had served Lawrence and the immediate vicinity almost exclusively, although cases

had come to it by mail and by personal interview from many communities all the way from Portland, Maine, to Pittsburgh, Pa. With the understanding that as a State office all parts of the Merrimack Valley were to be served as far as possible, the Branch Secretary at once made several trips to both Lowell and Haverhill with a view to establishing office hours in those cities. After a few weeks arrangements were completed in co-operation with the American Legion in Lowell whereby the Branch Secretary would hold office hours in Lowell each Sunday morning for about two hours. In Haverhill the arrangement made was that the Branch Secretary should hold office hours at the Currier School where adult alien education classes were being held. This arrangement was made through the Director of Americanization for the Haverhill public schools. With gratifying results these plans were carried out until about July 1, 1923. At about that time the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce kindly offered the use of its directors' room for the work of our office, and the plan which is still being carried out was at that time adopted; namely, to hold office hours on the first and third Sundays of each month in Lowell, and the second and fourth Sundays of each month in Haverhill. The highest number of cases handled in Lowell on a Sunday has been 15; in Haverhill, 31.

Applicants come to the Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell offices from many surrounding towns.

#### *Nature of the Work.*

(a) *Immigration.*—The bulk of the work has dealt with Immigration and Naturalization cases.

(b) *Naturalization.*—Probably the greatest increase over last year's work has been in naturalization cases, as such cases have been referred to us even more freely by public officials during the past year than they were before. Great difficulty has been experienced in connection with men whose naturalization petitions were denied because of exemption claims. Most of the applicants were unable to write their own questionnaires and in the haste that was the rule when questionnaires were being made out we believe that many were recorded as having claimed exemption as aliens when they did not intend to make such a claim.

(c) *Legal Advice.*—In cases requiring legal advice we have still had the benefit of free co-operation by Attorney Irving W. Sargent, who assisted the office a great deal when it was under private auspices. Cases involving Boston investigation and action have been referred to the Boston Legal Aid Society.

(d) *Educational.*—Under educational work we have served as a bureau of information regarding the location of class rooms where English and Naturalization classes are being held. We have also assisted a number of applicants in securing private teachers.

(e) *Port Service.*—There has been considerable of what the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society in New York has called port service. By this we mean making the departure from Ellis Island, the journey from Ellis Island to Lawrence, and the meeting of relatives at Lawrence as easy as possible. In these cases we have mailed duplicate affidavits to Ellis Island and have written to ask that immigrants be directed to travel via Lowell instead of via Boston in order to avoid having to cross the city at Boston from the South to the North Stations.

(f) *Employment.*—Helping men find employment has been another quite large part of our work. Until about October 15th there was not very great difficulty in finding employment for most of the applicants but now most of the mills are running on short time and it is impossible to secure places for most of the applicants.

(g) *Relief.*—Applications for relief are not at all uncommon in our office, but most of these we merely refer to other agencies and supply such information as we have gathered about the applicant in our previous contacts. There have been cases, however, where we have seen ways to help directly by securing abatement of taxes, reductions in hospital bills, etc.

(h) *Workmen's Compensation.*—Several workmen's compensation cases are usually on hand. In one case the Branch Secretary appeared as a witness at the hearing.



(i) *Settling of Estates.* — Matters relating to the settling of estates are also constantly brought to the office and we have assisted in clearing up difficulties about insurance policies, savings bank accounts, etc. Many of the immigrants still hold titles to real estates in their native lands and we have issued many powers of attorney in order to have property rights protected for immigrants.

(j) *Emigration.* — The strictness of the immigration laws has made immigrants hesitate a great deal about risking journeys to the old country, so a great many requests for advice about emigration have been received.

#### *Co-operation.*

No testimonials regarding the work of our office have been sought, but we have the following indications of how opportunities for co-operation for the benefit of the communities in our field have offered themselves.

a. A Congressman, in acknowledging the receipt of some of our office cards, kindly wrote as follows: "I have noted in our newspapers from time to time evidences of your very beneficent activities here." (John Jacob Rogers, Lowell, Nov. 21, 1923).

b. A Director of Americanization urgently requested that we continue to hold our office hours in the schools, and while the classes were in session, instead of transferring them to a downtown office building, giving as a reason the fact that our work stimulated class attendance and spread a feeling of good will among the adult alien pupils because of the free assistance we rendered.

c. A Postmaster requested that we give our work greater publicity so as to relieve him of the great number of inquiries that were being made at the post-office by aliens who wanted just such information as we could give.

d. An Assistant Clerk of Courts had our Branch Secretary on duty at the court for two days during the naturalization session.

e. A Chief of Police asked for some of our office cards so that he could refer inquirers about naturalization and immigration to us.

f. The State Treasurer's office has several times called upon us for assistance which we have been glad to render in locating foreign-born World War veterans in order that the State bonus might be paid them.

g. The Public Schools have been furnished with lists of persons eligible for naturalization classes and of persons in need of instruction in English.

#### *Growth of the Work.*

In order to measure the volume of increase in our work for the past year over that of the year previous it is necessary to revert to our former unit of measure which was the interview instead of the case. During the year ending October 31, 1923, which was our first year as a State office, there were 3,619 interviews compared with 2,272 for the year ending October 31, 1922, when we were a private agency. This shows an increase of 59 per cent.

#### REPORT OF SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.

The Springfield Branch Office of the Division of Immigration and Americanization reports a total of 4,114 applications for service, a slight increase over the year 1922.

As in the past years, the applications for services to this office continue to come from a large number of cities and towns throughout the western counties. To better care for the applicants coming from the Holyoke district there was opened on January 11, 1923, a service bureau at the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce, co-operating with the Holyoke School Department. This office has been maintained since that time, regularly on Thursday evenings, with the exception of the Summer months, from 7.30 to 9 P.M., with Miss A. M. Warren of the Holyoke School Department and Miss Helen Prych of our office in charge. Mr. Twitchell has made frequent visits on nights when special problems were to be brought up.

At the Springfield office it was found necessary this year to discontinue the evening office hours on Friday because of the demand for services outside the office made upon the secretary and his clerks. The office is now open on Wednes-



10

P.D. 121

day from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., offering an opportunity for applicants to call after work on their way to their homes, the secretary being assisted on that evening by Mrs. Rose J. Jones.

The Branch office at Worcester has been maintained this year as heretofore on Friday evenings, from 5 to 8 P.M., from September to June, with Miss Agnes Daniels of the Worcester School Department assisting the Secretary. On four occasions during the year, June 15th and 16th and November 15th and 16th, the secretary has been at the City Hall, Fitchburg, Mass., to assist applicants for citizenship, to prepare for the special sitting of the Naturalization Court in their city.

The appointment of Miss Helen Prych as temporary Polish clerk in November, 1922, which appointment was made permanent in May, 1923, has made it possible to handle our Polish inquiries to much better advantage.

In addition to the regular work of the Division, frequent calls have been made upon it during the past year, particularly from the Polish people, for both Polish and English speakers, in support of programs as planned by the Polish people, to interest their own people in citizenship and the opportunities offered for education by the public schools.

Card records forwarded from the Boston office covering newly arrived immigrants from December 1st, 1922, to October 15th, 1923, destined to Western Massachusetts cities and towns, total 1,498. They were destined to the five Western counties as follows:—

Berkshire County	71
Franklin County	7
Hampshire County	36
Hampden County	667
Worcester County	717
Total	1,498

There has been an increase during the past year in immigration cases. The new problems brought out by the Quota Law and the fact that conditions in parts of Europe are unsettled have opened a new chance for us not only to serve the person seeking information and desiring to bring relatives but also to benefit the community.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1922, TO DECEMBER 1, 1923.

	Boston.	Fall River.	Lawrence.	New Bedford.	Springfield.	Total.
Bank	53	1	29	31	36	150
Business advice	31	40	14	64	105	254
Citizenship	4,023	1,015	1,096	1,896	2,289	10,319
Compensation for injury	48	24	12	28	48	160
Emigration	228	214	34	52	47	575
Employment	42	8	79	24	14	167
Financial aid	34	1	3	18	1	57
Immigration	3,723	335	995	1,520	1,249	7,822
Income Tax	10	2	5	26	12	55
Insurance	12	—	1	5	5	23
Interpretation	253	5	11	51	6	326
Location of missing persons	15	6	17	7	12	57
Miscellaneous complaint	126	29	29	25	56	265
Miscellaneous information	329	91	123	420	157	1,120
Notarial service	141	64	81	164	68	518
Shipment of goods	11	2	5	5	—	23
Wage claims	40	6	3	36	9	94
Totals	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	21,985

## RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DEC. 1, 1922, TO DEC. 1, 1923.

	Boston.	Fall River.	Lawrence.	New Bedford.	Springfield.	Total.
Polish . . . . .	1,407	220	202	638	725	3,192
Italian . . . . .	1,414	101	416	135	693	2,759
Armenian . . . . .	1,470	-	594	6	294	2,364
Canadian . . . . .	660	386	98	483	384	2,011
Greek . . . . .	811	56	254	175	419	1,715
English . . . . .	296	176	136	541	132	1,281
Irish . . . . .	820	47	49	89	262	1,267
Hebrew . . . . .	621	84	67	94	266	1,132
Syrian . . . . .	282	116	375	82	156	1,011
Azorian . . . . .	6	460	-	464	-	930
Portuguese . . . . .	32	45	8	831	8	924
American . . . . .	187	41	108	46	145	527
Cape Verde . . . . .	4	9	-	491	-	504
Scotch . . . . .	176	9	32	15	79	311
German . . . . .	90	3	31	24	120	268
Russian . . . . .	123	12	47	15	42	239
Lithuanian . . . . .	97	2	38	15	68	220
Swedish . . . . .	115	2	3	13	81	214
Albanian . . . . .	100	2	1	49	27	179
Austrian . . . . .	35	18	6	9	32	100
West Indian . . . . .	66	6	-	28	-	100
French . . . . .	34	1	11	36	16	98
Turkish . . . . .	27	2	31	31	3	94
Finnish . . . . .	12	-	1	4	58	75
Belgian . . . . .	8	13	6	10	5	42
Rumanian . . . . .	34	-	3	-	2	39
Ukranian . . . . .	4	25	-	5	4	38
Norwegian . . . . .	35	-	-	1	1	37
Czecho Slovak . . . . .	3	1	5	7	16	32
So. American . . . . .	10	3	1	14	2	30
Lettish . . . . .	29	-	-	-	-	29
Negro . . . . .	29	-	-	-	-	29
Hungarian . . . . .	17	-	3	-	8	28
Swiss . . . . .	7	-	4	1	6	18
Spanish . . . . .	2	-	-	6	9	17
Assyrian . . . . .	1	-	-	-	15	16
Dutch . . . . .	11	-	2	-	3	16
Danish . . . . .	10	-	-	1	3	14
Yugo Slav . . . . .	7	-	-	6	-	13
Bulgarian . . . . .	3	-	1	-	8	12
Jamaican . . . . .	9	-	-	-	-	9
Bohemian . . . . .	-	-	-	4	2	6
Egyptian . . . . .	2	2	-	1	1	6
Arab . . . . .	1	-	-	1	3	5
Australian . . . . .	3	-	-	-	1	4
Welsh . . . . .	1	-	2	-	1	4
Cuba . . . . .	-	1	-	1	-	2
Chinese . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2
Esthonian . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	2
Japanese . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
African . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Croatian . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Czech . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Flemish . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mexican . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Slovak . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Unknown . . . . .	-	-	2	-	10	12
Totals . . . . .	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	21,985

